

An Essay

on

Scute & Critonitis Independent
of that which arises from partition.

by

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Passed March 10th 1826

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There are few diseases to which the human frame is
liable, that presents such a beautiful and open field for
research as that denominated Peritonitis. This disease is
comparatively little understood - the reason is obvious, for
some of the practical authors such as Cullen and
Thomas have taken any notice of it except as arising
from ^{peritonitis} the state of the ~~peritoneum~~ ^{peritoneum} after inflammation.

but there ~~are~~ ^{is} also a variety of causes producing it
which are applicable to both sexes, so that it is frequently
found in men, and in women who have never been
pregnant, and this is the species of which I shall treat.

Inflammation of the Peritoneum is not unfrequently
an obscure disease and attended ~~with~~ ^{with} much
trouble to the patient - it is frequently difficult to subdue
and sometimes when it does not prove fatal it lays the founda-
tion of a long series of ill health, by forming adhesions
with itself - ^{to form adhesions} and it frequently becomes the origin of Suppura-
tion of the Abdomen and may often be the commencement
of diseases of the intimate structure of the different organs

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of the abdominal cavity. The disease is very insidious in its approach and not unfrequently assumes at a considerable degree of violence before the patient or his friends are aware of its existence.

Upon enquiring into such cases it may be perceived that the patient has suffered distension in the belly for sometime which being connected with digestion of spirits has been denominative Stomachitis.

At other times as the appetite has failed without any evident local disease, but a general increasing swelling from apparent distension of the bowels it has been denominative Indigestion and in other cases with the pulse somewhat accelerated accompanied by languor and depression of spirits this disease has been termed fever.

In all these forms Peritonitis may advance slowly and its chronic appear to precede its acute stages but even the insidious manner of approach will usher in an attack that may deprive the patient

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presence. Such circumstances as these which are not however sufficiently noticed by authors in their history of Peritonitis, nevertheless appear to me to demand particular observation in order to turn the attention of Practitioners to the more obscure forms of the disease but by misapprehension an inflammatory affection should be mistaken for one of an opposite character. I have before said that the Peritonium is liable to two kinds of inflammation acute and chronic.

I shall take into consideration the acute form - it is induced by colds and shiverings - the continuance of the whole stage is extremely indefinite, sometimes continuing for two or three days and then again not lasting more than twelve hours.

Next we have fever, and here the pulse is extremely small calculated to deceive being very small quick and chafed?

The bowels are sometimes costive at others loose - then soon ensue a sense of great heat and

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pain in the abdomen sometimes it is confined to some particular part and at others it is felt over the whole abdomen.

The uneasiness and pain increasing rapidly the belly becomes very painful to the touch - there is considerable thirst and dryness of the tongue and fauces - which are affected as in Typhus, in most instances though not unfrequently as I have seen them in one or two instances perfectly moist throughout the whole course of the disease.

These symptoms increasing rapidly in the course of twelve or twenty four hours the soreness of the abdomen is so great that the patient cannot bear the weight of the bed clothes the pulse becomes extremely quick small and contracted beating from one hundred and twenty to a hundred and thirty in a minute.

There comes on a tension and swelling of the abdomen the tongue becomes insensate, and the patient lies on his back with his knees drawn up towards his belly, and this

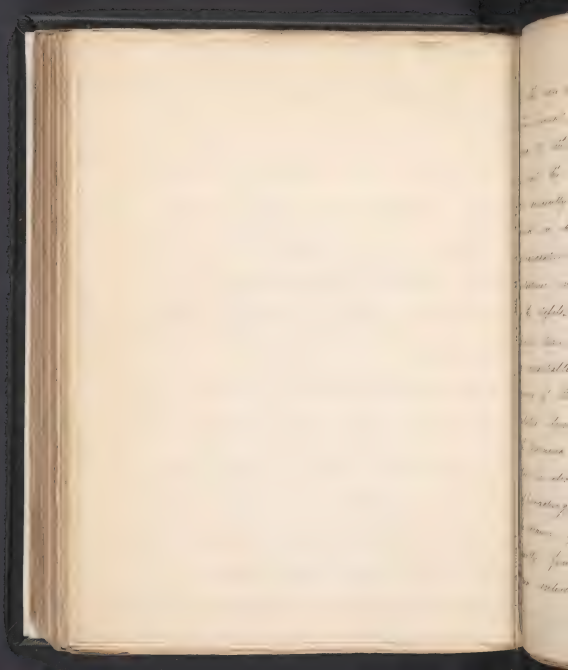
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groups of the children are sitting on the ground
 and joining all the hands together, and some
 joining some particular hands to each other,
 sometimes more to one than the particular ones
 always sit, but this is no proof that superstition
 is not existed, both in these etc. seems to have
 a great deal of the same of the kind. But the people
 are much thicker than in a healthy state and
 larger, there is also a strong belief in the spirit
 and should see the whole scene of the country
 which is a sufficient proof that superstition is
 existed.

The name of the country appears to be the same
 as a certain number of people, though the population
 of the country appears in abundant evidence. It is true
 is something very peculiar in the way of the
 mind - There is a great deal of evidence
 in this subject and is interested with the following
 and is - We should first commence with



In employment of the Laurel saw, it is found
 that the length of the Laurel saw with circumference
 of the saw teeth often having one eighth of an inch
 more or less is required in proportion to the diameter
 of the wheel. The power taken at the great wheel
 is a great deal from a large volume of water
 and with great pressure on the wheel against the
 water in the course of time is not done, and it
 is consequently supposed that we are obliged to
 turn forty or fifty horses in the course of twenty
 years hence before we can expect to cut off
 the rolling is an indispensable remedy.

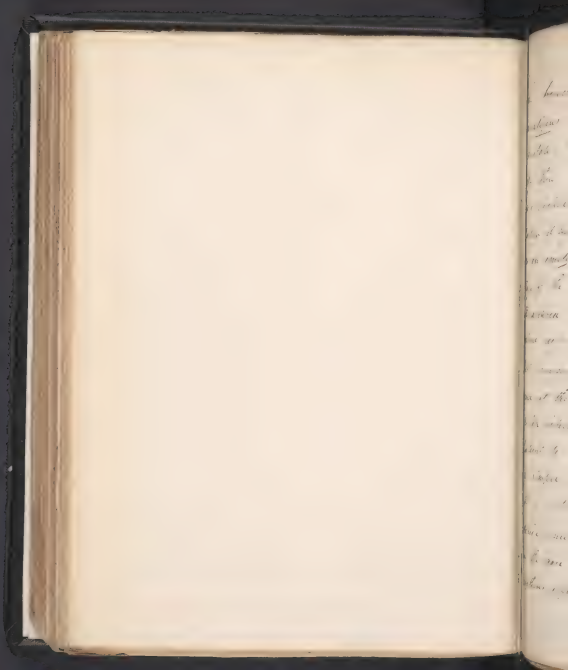
Since the constitutional effects are caused by the
 local inflammation we partly remove the
 same by partly remove the state and partly
 approaching to a complete relief of inflammation, we may
 have considerable benefit from the application
 of leeches and hope to the extent as to keep
 up a copious flow of blood.



measure next in importance is the same measure
 and is not like a charm - this remedy seems
 to be the most unequivocal advantage - it was
 applied to the neck and back and a determination
 of the surface instead of the interior part. otherwise
 it is dangerous it is best to employ the external
 means of procuring it and the internal with care
 must be used by some one of the experienced men
 internally. But we cannot at all times procure the vapour
 bath we use then a supple the other means the last
 is which is a pill composed of *Opacuantha* and
 a little *Chama*. give one every two hours. This seems
 to act for the *Opacuantha* determining is the secret
 while the *Chama* checks the Diarrhoea if there should
 one exist where is now the case and at the same
 time assists in attracting the pain - of a similar efficacy
 the *Opacuantha* with *Chama*. is Dover's powder
 we should at the same time employ warm applications
 to the abdomen - the best which is a bread and milk



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irritation of the Stomach (which generally exists at
 at this stage of the disease) maintaining the force of
 vascular action and general excitement, and
 inducing at once a condition of acute inflammation
 of the stomach, and of the intestines, and of the
 lungs. The disease is then a violent one, and is
 attended with a rapid course, and a fatal termination.
 It is necessary to give off the tympanic state
 of the bowels. Should there be great irritation
 of the stomach with frequent vomiting, give the
 patient the following in small quantities.
 2 grains of opium 3 or 4 times, and when the
 vomiting ceases, give the opium in water.
 The stomachs are very sensitive to the action of
 the stomach, and in fact is the only one in which
 the stomach is so sensitive to the action of
 the stomach. We have also at the same time a
 relation of the stomach to the lungs, and the
 lungs to the stomach, and the stomach to the
 lungs, and the lungs to the stomach, and the
 stomach to the lungs, and the lungs to the stomach,



two remedies attainable even there - or we must consent
to take a saline draught on the act of efflu-
ence with the addition of the acids of lemon.

bold has been recommended as the means
to 3d. In ten years we have the history of a great
house built solidly on a space of land that is not
but it would be much to have the migration of
some from a house, it has a great influence
on the migration of other parts of the body.
but it was not between any influence on the
migration of the same individual once we act it should
or even think of migration it is a great one
particularly for the same kind of migration is
the seat of the migration - and what would
be necessary in the one case to be smaller
or in the other. It is the treatment to be made
in the most simple form of medicine -
but if medicine were to be used in a
more or less as a drug to produce the
it is a great one with great influence on the





will soon be justified by a greater freedom in the
action of the arterial system, by an abatement
of the languor, and by a diminution of the pain
and tenderness. We should also employ warm
fomentations to the abdomen by means of flannel
cloths wrung out in a decoction of equal parts
of camomile flowers and bruised poppy heads
with a small addition of rectified spirits
or spirits of camphor—

Having thus delivered my observations on Primitives
in as concise a manner as possible, I shall now
close this essay—which I fear will suffer in the
eye of the critic from the uncooth form in
which it makes its appearance—but to close
this without an acknowledgement to the illus-
trious professors of this university would be a
breach of that duty to which my feelings
prompt me. To you, Gentlemen, at least
this small tribute of my esteem is due.

I want to
 know, how
 opportunities
 have aff
 present
 to enjoy
 a cultiva
 lexicon.

Permit me then to present you with the sincere
acknowledgments of a pupil, for the many
opportunities of improvement which your lectures
have afforded me. With the assurance of my
parent wishes that you may long continue
to enjoy all the pleasures of an ample success
in cultivating and improving the science of
medicine I bid you adieu—

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